THE

NEW STAR.

A REPUBLICAN PAPER.

BY RUSSEL & DAVIS, CONCORD, NEWHAMPSHIRE.

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FOREIGN.

[*'Tis ungrateful in the extreme, 'tis baseness indeed, for any to murmur and fret, and complain, of* poverty, *when in fact Heaven has showered on them rich blessings, and they have every necessary to render life agreeable——The poorest inhabitant of America, will thank God for his happy lot, when he reads the following sombre picture.*]

Dreadful Effects of FAMINE.

Letter from a British officer, dated at the camp at Furruckbad, in Bengal, Dec. 16, 1794.

"A GREAT dearth has desolated the upper provinces of this country. Hardly any rain has fallen during four years, in consequence, the crops have failed and the poor are starved. The scarcity was also in Bengal; but in being under better government, preserved it from monopolists and ruin. Thanks to the Almighty, a plentiful crop promises this year, plenty of rain having fallen. From my inquiries, I find half of the inhabitants of the Doab and Rohilcund, have perished. Every ditch, road, brook, pond, and street of these countries, were strewed with the dead bodies of men, women and children. As there is no police in this country, where the wretch expires, there he lies until his flesh is stripped off by the dogs, which is generally done in two days. No one buries him; for who are friends to a poor starved wretch?—Besides, the Hindoos do not bury their dead, but burn them, if they have money to buy fuel. We have been often obliged to shift our camp, on account of the stench arising from the putrefaction of so many bodies. When you reflect that the people of Hindostan, are the most abstemious in the world; that their daily food is never flesh; hardly any thing else than about a seer (not quite two pound weight) of wheat or barley made into cakes, and baked over a few lighted sticks; when you understand that such is their food, and simple water their drink, you may form some judgment of the rage of this famine, which could deprive them of even this little.

Men and women, with their children in their hands, flocked to camp, offering themselves for sale, for a quart of corn. Mothers sold their children for four annas each, (or the fourth part of a rupee or half crown.) I could have purchased a thousand children at this price.

price, from four to ten years of age. I actually did purchaſe three very fine children, between ſeven and eight years of age, for three rupees or half crowns. I might have had them for a third of the ſum, together with their mothers. I have them now. I had writings delivered with them, properly atteſted by the cutwall (or magiſtrate.) But as I ſhudder at the thought of one human creature being a ſlave to another, and fearing, ſhould any accident happen to me, my executors might ſell them, I have deſtroyed the writings and declared them free. My ſole motive for purchaſing them, was to preſerve them from death.

"But the moſt ſhocking inſtance of the effect of famine ever recorded, is what I am going to relate, and which happened half a quarter of a mile from me.

"A poor woman, at this place, had not taſted food for five days. In this extremity ſhe was delivered of a live child. Hunger was ſo extreme, that ſhe cut off the head of the infant, and threw it away; the body ſhe put into an oven of hot ſand, in which the people of this country parch their corn; when it was ſomething roaſted, ſhe drew it forth, and had actually eaten the arm and ſhoulder before ſhe was diſcovered. I underſtand ſhe periſhed the next day. Hiſtory informs us of a mother devouring her child during the ſiege of Jeruſalem, but then the whole city was ſtarving. This poor wretch was reduced to the hard alternative in a Britiſh camp, where many, I am ſorry to ſay, Europeans (oh the partial diſtribution of fortune!) were ſick with repletion. You in England, who are ſo accuſtomed to cheriſh dogs and receive the fondeſt ſubmiſſion from them, are aſtoniſhed, no doubt, to hear of theſe creatures devouring dead bodies in India. But I muſt ſet you right by informing you, that dogs are not private property, in this country, as in England; they are common to all. A native would no more call a parrier (dog) his, than he would the jackal of the field. Wiſe nature has ſo ordered, that this hot country, in which fleſh putrifies almoſt as ſoon as life leaves it, abounds with thoſe dogs called parriers; they are in ſhape like a fox-dog in England, but longer legged. Every village and town has many of them; they go up and down the ſtreets ſeeking dead carcaſes, which they devour, whether of horſes, bullocks, ſheep or men. Nothing comes amiſs to them; no one offends them, they are conſidered of eſſential ſervice, and they are really ſo, preſerving the land from peſtilence, which animal corruption would certainly bring on without them. The ſagacity of theſe animals is aſtoniſhing; they have been ſeen to watch by a famiſhed wretch in expectation of his ſinking with weakneſs every now and then looking in his face, as if to inquire how long he would be kept from his prey. As ſoon as the unhappy man falls, the dog ſeizes the part next him, which is generally the bowels, and tears them out before the wretches life. It is obſervable, that although the poor victim is unable to defend himſelf long before he falls, yet the dog never attacks him while he

he walks or ſtands. I have ſeen hundreds of bodies with two or three dogs tugging the limbs to pieces."

LATEST *INTELLIGENCE.*

[*We are greatly obliged to the gentleman, lately from Boſton, who favoured us with laſt Wednesday's Centinel, and the one who obtained it for us, will accept our thanks—The following, not very important, tho' late, is taken from that paper.*]

NEW REPUBLICS.

MILAN, FEB. 28.

The two new Republics bearing the names of Ciſpadana & Tranſpadana, are formed of the countries on each ſide of the river Po—the former of thoſe on the ſouth, and the latter on the north. The Conſtitutions of both have been diſcuſſed; and Gen. Buonaparte conſulted on the ſubject. They have declared for unity and indiviſibility.

It is ſaid to be the intention of Gen. Buonaparte to re eſtabliſh the Ancient Roman Commonwealth. The Holy Father is ſaid to have fled to the iſland of Malta.

MANHEIM, FEB. 10.

When Archduke Charles was informed, on his way to Vienna, that Buonaparte had penetrated to the frontiers of Carinthia and Carniola, and threatened the valley of the German part of Tyrol, he immediately changed his reſolution, and went, attended by Gen. Belle garde, from Kempten, where he arrived on the 5th inſt. with the utmoſt haſte to Inſprunk. It is ſuppoſed that more troops will be ſent from the Rhine to Italy. They are to be conveyed in waggons, ſo that they may arrive in due time.

PARIS, MARCH 3.

It is ſaid diſpatches from Buonaparte have been received, and dated from the Capitol. It is merely hearſay.

LONDON, MARCH 7.

The Dutch fleet which lately ſailed from the Texel, has returned into port—The Cape of Good Hope is ſuppoſed to have been their deſtination.

The French Troops,

landed in Wales, were principally taken from the priſons, where they were confined during Robeſpierre's tyranny. They are good looking men, but meanly clad. Five of them have been brought to Pembroke, and have been examined before a ſpecial council, and are committed to various priſons—One of them is an American, the other two Iriſhmen. Two is above 70 years of age. They were well armed.

Some accounts received from the Brilliant Star, French cartel, which arrived here from Breſt, ſtate, that a great number of perſons, of a deſcription ſimilar to thoſe lately landed at Fiſhguard, were in readineſs at Breſt, and in the neighborhood, to embark on any expedition that might be propoſed.

There are at this time 10,000 troops ſtationed between Romford and Harwich. The garriſons of Chelmsford and Colcheſter alone conſiſt of 8000 men.

From

From Liverpool, March 9.

Several of the London prints report that the Frenchmen landed at Fishguard, were of Charette's and Stofflet's ci devant troops, & a newspaper printed in the neighborhood speaks to the same purport; we have, however good authority for supposing that the following account may be relied on.

The expedition was commanded by a Gen. Tate, (an American) commandant in chief. The officers were picked from different regiments, and even from the sea service, in which they had been during the war. They were ordered to embark, and take their several commands, and were told they were going on a secret and honorable expedition. Their orders were sealed and not to be opened till they landed either at Bristol or at Milford haven. They were accordingly landed with only four days provisions, and plenty of ammunition and arms. The orders, when opened, were "That they were to burn, plunder and destroy, wherever they went." The officers on consultation, thought themselves very ill used in being sent on so dishonorable an expedition, and determined on capitulating, and surrendering. They had shot one, and punished others of their men, for pillaging. Neither officers nor men were to receive any pay. This report was made by a captain of one of their grenadier companies, who is an Irishman. They had 2 grenadier companies; the men that composed them were remarkably stout; and the whole in general able men.

House of Commons, March 1.

Mr. Brampton brought up the report of the select committee appointed to examine into the state of the out-standing debt of the bank of England, and their funds, agreeably to the minute of council.

It stated that the committee had examined, according to the directions of the house, the total amount of the debts of the bank, and their funds, the result thereof was, that there appeared to the committee that the total demands outstanding appear on the face of their books to be £. 13,770,390—the funds applicable to their discharge not reckoning upon £. 11,686,800 advanced to government, amount to £. 17,597,280—The result is, that in the hands of the company, there is a surplus of £. 3,826,890, and if we add to this £. 11,686,800 the sum for which government is to them responsible, the actual funds of that company will amount to the enormous sum of £. 15,513,690 sterling.

From Edinburgh, March 7.

Saturday the bank of England went to issue notes for 20 & 40 shillings. They have not been able however to prepare a sufficient quantity for the exigency of the day. Quantities are sent off to all the manufacturing towns; and the town banking houses were to have only a hundred of each kind for that day.

To morrow there is to be an issue of Spanish dollars, to which will be prefixed the tower mark, and they are to be made current at 5s. though they are worth only 4s. 2d.—but it is thought that this

will

will prevent hoarding, and the bank engage to take them afterwards for a crown.

DOMESTIC.

BALTIMORE, APRIL 14.

Capt. Bradish, 17 days from Petit Gauve, brings intelligence that about the 18th March, the French made an attack on the out posts of Port-au-Prince, and carried one of the breast works; the party on the side of the English, in the mean time, redoubled their exertions, and on the second attack, about the 20th, they repulsed the French with considerable loss.

NEWYORK, APRIL 13.

The ship Sanson, which, a few days since, had her sails bent, and on the eve of departure for the Eastindies, has in consequence of the gloomy prospect, been stripped of her rigging, stores, &c. and laid up. Other vessels in port are in this predicament. Thus our vessels are partially embargoed, and what we do not lose by the immediate depredations of the belligerents, suffers by inaction. What a field for decisive measures on the part of our government! It is a field too which, no doubt, will be gone over by our convening constituents, with a dignified coolness and independence, which never characterized any nation in our injured situation! And, above all, may the result of the ensuing new Congress be, the wanted expansion of American Canvass over that ocean, which is now decorated when our commerce is at a stand.

BOSTON, APRIL 26.

Capt. Felt, from Alicant, informs that the same species of piratical plunder is practised in the Mediterranean, by the French, as has disgraced the Westindia seas.

From Holland we get no particulars since the arrival of Mr. Pinkney there; although we are led to conclude that some communications have been received from him by the Executive: which will be laid before Congress in a few days.

The misunderstanding between the United States and the French Republic, when fully illucidated, will tranquilly subside—Mr. Pinkney will be accredited—Mr. Adet will resume his functions; and the government of the United States will show itself the advocate of Peace, tho' not to insidated at war.

Accounts from Kentucky mention recent depredations by the Indians; probably excited by the cupidity of the whites.

NEW STAR.

CONCORD, MAY 2.

On Friday last, the Hon. Abiel Foster, Esq. passed through this town, on his way to Philadelphia.

Melancholy Accident.

We hear from Gilmanton, that on Friday, the 21st ult. as some children were playing in or about a sawmill, unfortunately two of them fell under the wheel, which crushed one of them to death—the other was alive when taken out, but soon expired. These two children were daughters, one of Mr. Gale, the other of Mr. Jew-

ett. This melancholy event ought to caution parents to look to those of their children who are incapable of taking care of themselves, and not let them venture on 'slippery places.'

Married, at Henniker, on the 13th ult. Mr. James Connor, to Miss Anna Connor. On the 23d ult. Mr. Matthew Withington, to Miss Hannah Smith—all of Henniker. At Newburyport, Stephen Moody, Esq. of Gilmantown, to Miss Frances Coffin, of Newbury.

Died, at Hartford, the Rev. Elhanan Winchester, preacher of the doctrine of Universal Restoration, Æt. 46.

At Weare, Mr. —— NICHOLS.

In this town, on Sunday, a child of Mr. JOHN SOUTHER.

CHOICE LANDS
FOR SALE.

TO BE SOLD,
20,000 Acres of LAND,

OR any part thereof, from 50 acres to the whole quantity, lying about 20 miles west of Kenebeckriver, in the District of Maine, and from thirty five to forty five miles from navigation.

LOTS for settlements may be had in a township where there are about twenty families, and a Sawmill and Gristmill.—Enquire of

Jacob Abbot,
Concord, Newhampshire.

Concord, March 20, 1797. 18

YOUNG CHANDLER,

THAT excellent English Horse, will stand for covering this season at the following places, at one dollar and fifty cents the single leap, two dollars and fifty cents the season, and four dollars to warrant a foal, viz. at William Whittle's in Weare, the first week in May, at Humphrey Peaslee's in Deering the second week in May, at Stephen Dow's in said Weare, the third week, at Humphrey Peaslee's the fourth week, from thence to William Whittle's in Weare—so on throughout the season.

Young Chandler is of a beautiful bay color, about fifteen hands high—Said horse is a noted good site for colts, and has proved them equal to any where he has formerly been kept—Said horse has been kept in Bolton and the adjacent towns for four years past, and has gained a fine character by his noted good colts.

William Whittle,
Humphrey Peaslee.

Weare, April 24, 1797. 111

CASH given for RAGS
At RUSSEL & DAVIS's

WILD DEER,

WILL ſtand at the ſtable of the ſubſcriber, this ſeaſon, Wedneſdays & Thurſdays excepted, which two days in a week he will ſtand at the ſtable of Coloneſ Webster, in Salisbury, begining the firſt of May.—The terms will be as follow, viz. Nine Shillings the Leap, Three Dollars for the Seaſon, and Five Dollars to warrant a Foal.

☞ Much hath been ſaid about Horſes this, and the year paſt, and I ſhall ſay but little about mine—thus much I will venture to ſay, that my Horſe is neither French nor Dutch, and he never came from Canada; that he is not a Prince, nor was he ever owned by a Prince—But he is really an excellent Horſe for Buſineſs and for Colts—and is what is called in England a FULL BLOODED HUNTER.

John Bachelder.

Concord, April 17, 1797. 11

THE weſtern Poſt wiſhes his Cuſtomers to be prepared for a ſettlement of their newſpaper accounts, by the next week. *May 2, 1797.*

WILD DEER, JUNIOR,

WILL ſtand at the ſtable of the ſubſcriber, on Wedneſdays and Thurſdays only—"The terms will be as follow, viz. nine ſhillings the leap, three dollars the ſeaſon, and five dollars to warrant a foal."—He was ſired by the horſe that "is neither French nor Dutch, nor a Prince;" that is "really an excellent horſe for buſineſs and for colts," and that "is called in England a FULL BLOODED HUNTER." He is only 4 years old, and is full nine and an half hands high!—As a gentleman obſerves, "much hath been ſaid about horſes this & the year paſt," therefore "I ſhall ſay but little about mine—thus much I will venture to ſay, that my horſe" completely reſembles his Senior in all reſpects, except in the faſhionable gait of *pacing*—he has a great head, thick neck, crooked limbs, and a picked ſtern.

Robert Bradley.

☞ N.B. My only motive in keeping the above horſe is, that Concord may be accommodated with a *Wild Deer* as well Wedneſdays & Thurſdays as other days of the week. April 24.

Young Shakespeare,

WILL ſtand at the ſtable of the Subſcriber the enſuing Seaſon, the firſt weeks in May and June excepted; at which times or weeks, he will be kept at, or near the ſtable of Mr. JOSEPH TOWNE, in Hopkinton.

Terms as follow:—Two dollars the leap, four dollars the ſeaſon, and ſix dollars to enſure a foal.

Timothy Dix, jun.

Boſcawen, April 27, 1797. IV

FRESH GOODS.

P. & O. Carrigain,

HAVE juſt received a freſh Aſſortment of SPRING and SUMMER

GOODS,

Which they are ſelling upon the moſt reaſonable terms, for Caſh, country produce, or approved credit.——*ALSO,*

A large addition to their former Stock of

Drugs and Medicines.

☞ Thoſe who have engaged Tow Cloth, for which the higheſt price will be allowed, are requeſted to ſend it in as ſoon as may be convenient. *** *Promiſed Caſh will be acceptable at any time—and Credit given at the rate of 6ſ. to a Dollar.*

Concord, May 1, 1797. IV

Take Notice.

WILL return to the ſtable of the ſubſcriber, the noted horſe by the name of

DRIVER.

After the third of May he will be at the ſervice of any gentleman. His colts will make known his worth.

Joſeph Gibſon.

Henniker, April 27, 1797. IV

FARM FOR SALE.

TO BE SOLD,

An Excellent FARM,

SITUATED in Canaan, within 50 rods of the Meeting-Houſe, on the broad road, ſo called—containing 150 acres of excellent land, with a houſe and barn thereon.—

Said place is pleaſantly ſituated, and is an excellent ſtand for a tavern or trader. For futher particulars, enquire of Capt. EZEKIEL WELLS, near the premiſes, or the ſubſcriber, in Salem. (N. H.)

THOMAS DOW.

Salem, N. H. April 17, 1797. 6w